On our first page will be found an original an well-told Indian Story, from the pen of our friend President J. W. Tucker, of the Female College which is published—though not so intended when written-solely in compliance with the importunity of the young ladies composing the DeStael Society of that institution. Called upon, the evening previous to that fixed for their meeting, to contribute something literary for their gratification, his fancy wore this legend around "The Big Spring," investing its placed lake and sparkling waters with a ro mantic interest, doubly endearing it to them as an umbrageous and refreshing retrest. These are the circumstances attending its birth, and the Spartan is proud to be the medium through which the wisher of the fair students reach consummation.

By-the-way, we may as well say, that we are promised an Essay, from the same source, on the difference between a Woman and a Lady-in fashionable nomenclature.

Beath of Hon. Langdon Cheves.

This venerable gentleman, as we learn from or Columbia exchanges, breathed his last, in that city, on the 27th ult., in the S1st year of his age -having been born Sept. 17, 1776.

Judge Cheves was a leading man in Congress during the war of 1812, and in January, 1814, when Mr. Clay received the appointment of Commissioner to Ghent, to arrange a treaty of peace, Mr. Cheves was elected Speaker. Mr. Clay, on his return, was re-elected to the House, and was again chosen Speaker, Dec. 10, 1816. Mr. Cheves retired from Congress shortly after, and was elected one of the judges of this State; from whence he was called to preside over the Bank of the United States to exericate that institution from financial difficulty. This achieved, he vacated the place, and has since spent his days in comparative retirement, except that be went to Nashville at the meeting of the Southern Convention during secession, and was a member of the State Convention growing out of the same political causes. The lives of few men illustrate greater abilities or purer purposes.

Protracted Meeting. Dr. Teasdale, as announced last week, has com-

They have been well attended, and we hope that during the period allotted to these exercises much good may be done in Spartanburg. Advertisements. Our columns this week bear many new adver

tisements of interest. Ladies are wanted for dress goods, by Louis & Mark and Bennett & Goss, sick people for medicine, children for sweetments. an owner for money, people to go to Limestone Commencement and pupils for the school, a candidate for major, pretty or ugly faces for ambrotypes, purchasers for landed property, and any quantity of pianos to tune!

Lady's Book.

Flashing like a July sun is the Lady's Book for this month, brilliant with decorations and attractive in fashion. This number begins a new volume and now is the time to subscribe. If the ladies can do without Godey's Magazine we should like to know their substitute, for we have not been able to find one. Godey and the Spartan furnished for \$4, in advance.

Improvement.

The near approach of the College examinations and commencements has led to a general furbishing up in many of the houses of our citizens. The streets, even, have participated in the impulse at would scarcely speak truly, however, were we to say that these improvements originated in this cause. The fact is, our efficient council have for some time been laboring to reduce our streets to a civilized condition, and the late work is but a part of the first intention.

Personal.

We were pleased to hear that Prof. L. G. Blaisdell and lady are engaged for the Female College. Mr. Bleisdell will be an assistant in the musical department. His lady, we believe, teaches French and Drawing.

IRISH POTATOES. We are indebted to Mr. D. C. Judd for a speci-

men of Irish potatoes out of his garden. They are by far the finest we have seen this season, and belong to the round, white variety, which, when properly boiled, burst open into rich granulated lips that make one's mouth water. Mr. Judd has not only our thanks, but our judgment that he is as good a gardner as he is a merchant-and common consent assigns him a first-rate position in the latter

DICKSON (TENN.) WHEAT.

Mr. Ivy R. Casey, living in the lower part of the District, has laid on our table several heads of He said: wheat bearing the name of our caption, grown on bottom land on Cedar Shoal creek. It has no beard, bears five grains to the "mash," and seems well adapted to our climate. That in our possession was cut on the 20th ult., rather green, and the grain is not as fully developed as we could wish to see it. The heads average about 100 grains.

MORGAN LODGE, NO. 19, I. O. O. F.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of Morgan Lodge, on the 27th ult., viz: G W. Moore, N. G.; T. W. Wingo, V. G.; J. M. Eiford, Secretary; L. A. Green, Treasurer.

EXECUTED.

James A. Price, who murdered Mr. Joseph Hughes, sen., in Union District, four years ago, was executed on the 26th ult., near Unionville, in presence of an immense concourse.

MORGAN RIFLES.

This young and handsome corps, Ca, t, Legg, p raded for drill and instruction on Saturday, near the Depot. They made quite a soldierly display,

Collins, principals, closed its examination on Friday last. We attended during the two days thus employed, and became entirely satisfied that the most thorough system of instruction was pursued by the teachers, and that the pupils had used proper dilisitions read by the larger ones. These recitations were creditable to the school -while the original pa pers were extremely well-written, and breathed a high moral and religious sentiment. We were pleased to see present a very fair representation from the Female Academy, headed by their Principal-Rev. W. Baird; and also a few of the parents of the boys. The duties of the school will be resumed on the 22d of July.

A NEW SLAYS TRADE.

Some time ago we called attention to the revival of the slave trade, in a new form, by Great Britain and France, viz: the introduction into their colonies of Coolies from China and slaves captured on the nigh seas. As will be seen in an article from the Charleston Mercury, on our outside, this species of slave trade is likely to be legalized by several of the Governments of Europe, under the lead and encouragement of England and France. Spain eadily falls into the plan, to supply Cuba with la porers, as the notorious old-fashioned slave traffic in still in full operation, and likely to cause a diplomate difficulty between her and them should it be con inued much longer. She must have laborers-she will have them. Her necessities in this particular made her wink at the illicit traffic; and her captains general, eaten up with cupidity, were even les onest than the officers of the parent State, and put noney in their purses by its open encouragement. To save her from the consequences of this open vio lation of existing treaties, and at the same time res he from hardarism and wilderness their own colo nies, from which slavery was so unwisely driven by the emancipation and other acts, these two mode Governments of extreme types are now endeavor ing to recover from former indiscreet legislation, so as to strike a blow at American progress, and emancipate themselves and Europe from their abject dependence upon the United States for cotton, rice &c. It cannot be brooked that the peace, security, and even the bread of Europe, shall depend upon the success or failure of these crops in this country. Should this continue, they are incapable of independ

ent action upon questions to which we are a partyand several of this character are now open, and are likely to remain so for some time; while others are easting their portentous shadows before the cabinets of the world. The manifest determination of the United States to secure a route from the Atlantie to the Pacific-the fascinated gaze on Cuba-the uncertain future of Mexico-the Nicataguan conroversy—the fillibustering propensities of our people, with but little power in the Government to check them-are questions evidently occupying a first place in the minds of Europeon statesmen. American diplomacy has been too dogmatic and too little deferential to royalty. Her progress has been too rapid in all the elements of greatness to suit commercial vanity. Her extension of republi canism, with a vitality as energetic in the extremities as at the heart, awakens fears that the weaker

surrounding republics and colonies must be absorbed at no distant day. Louisiana, Florida, Texas, menced a series of meetings in the Baptist Church. California, New Mexico, and the Gadsden Purchase teach this lesson. The wings of her commerce must therefore be elipped-and a charmed circle be drawn around her, prescribing the line beyond which she shall not step. These are doubless some of the ideas entering into this plan to re-people with slaves the wasted colonies of England and France, without forfeiting, in the estimation of civilization. that humane character acquired by voluntary but repented emancipation. It will hardly do this; for labor is in great demand. The idea is exploded that any commodity, entering into general consumption. can be produced in excess. Civilization is a great consumer. Therefore all the governments of Europe. possessing colonies, will most willingly resort to the proposed mode of securing cheap labor-and the more readily because their own tonnage will thereby find employment. Perhaps this appeal is also addressed to our Northern States, whose merchants are ready to rush into anything that will pay. Doubtless American ships will be largely in demand for conveying these new slaves to their British, French, and other homes. It will be another blow at the South. Shut out from similar supply by our laws, and a refusal of Northern men to sanction the necessary legislation to legalize the new trade, were such supply desirable, slaves in the Southern States. from the high prices they command, the care be stowed upon them, and the light tasks imposed, would prove less valuable to their owners in compe renovation, and have been graded and smoothed tition with those proposed. This idea, at least, would down till one hardly knows old Spartanburg. We cause Northern philanthropists to become its earn-

> ther the effect would be as assumed. We heartily join the Mercury in demanding the termination of that portion of the Treaty of the coast of Africa. England is abandoning her efforts to suppress the slave trade, and initiating one not less objectionable. She has repented of her foolishness in following Wilberforce and others in the abolition of slavery in her colonies; and, ashamed to retrace her steps, has invented a halfmorality-but reconcilcable to jesuitism-which

It would follow most inevitably; but we doubt whe-

ever makes principle subordinate to interest. In this connection, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting from Allison's History of Europe the following portion of the remarks of Mr. Hibbert, in the British House of Commons, in 1806, on the bill for the abolition of the slave trade, and which was but the forerunner of the emancipation act. Mr. Hibbert has been amply borne out in his predictions by events that have since transpired, and certainly exhibited higher attributes of statesmanship than his more successful opponents.

"But to suppose that the partial stoppage of it in the British dominions, that the prohibition to transport the fifteen thousand negroes who are annua brought to our shores, could have a beneficial effect is ridiculous. So far from producing such a result, its tendency will be diametrically the reverse: it will drive the slave-trade from the superior to the inferior channel; from the great merchants of Liverpool, who have done so much, for their own interests, perhaps, but still done so much to diminish its horrors, to the Spaniards and Portuguese, who are as yet totally unskilled in its management, and treat the captives with the utmost barbarity; as our own colonies decline from the stoppage of this sup ply of laborers, those of the other nations who have not fettered themselves in the same way will aug-ment; the cultivation of sugar for the European market will ultimately pass into ther hands, and we shall, in the end, find that we have cut off the right arm of our commerce and naval strength, only to augment the extent and increase the hor-

rors of the slave trade thoughout the world." Tax Returns for Spartanburg.

Col. R. C. Poole, Tax Collector, has kindly furnished us the following epitome of facts connected

with the tax returns, just closed: and begin to show progress in their evolutions.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

This School, under charge of Messrs. Farrow & Collins, principals, closed its examination on Friday.

A polyslaves; 37 free negroes. \$218,822 goods sold; \$112,598 sold in the village; \$106,226 sold in the country. \$14,923 on professions. \$127,150 on town lots. 2,613 acres bottom land; 35,583 acres second quality upland; 549,529 acres third and last quality upland. 114 white males born—

102 white formules born. 47 white males died— 7,904 slaves; 37 free negroes. \$218,822 goods 103 white females born. 47 white males died-56 white females died. 185 black males born-158 black females born. 60 black males died-69 black females died. 110 marriages returned.

of about 15 poor tax payers. of Roads......

The above return is complete, with the exception

taking births, deaths, and marriages,

SPARTANBURG AND UNION RAILROAD.

We are requested to say, by the agent of this road at Shelton Depot, that hereafter all packages for Spartanburg will be promptly forwarded by the fir-t stage. We will add a request to Mr. Glenn, District Mount Vernon Association.

At the request of the lady President of the Mount Vernon organization for this District, we publish the following papers on the subject of subscriptions to purchase the Mount Vernon property as a perpetual mausoleum to Washington. We are also requested to say, that in consequence of the comencements and religious meetings at present attracting such gratifying attention, the contemplat ed meeting for thorough organization of a District Society has been deferred till their close, of which due notice will be given in the papers of the town.

To the Mayors of Cities, Towns and Villages, Presidents or Heads of Universities, Colleges Academies and Schools; Presidents of Socie ties, Masters of Lodges, Captains of Military Companies, Heads of other Institutions and Associations, Divines, Physicians, Lawyers, and Editors, throughout the Union.

We have been commissioned by "The Southern Matron," to make an earnest appeal to all and each of you, to come up promptly and efficiently to the help of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union," in the great and patriotic work of the purchase and consecration of Mount Vernon, as the perpetual shrine of Washington and the Mecca of America. It is but the fitting homage to his illustrious shade; to the greatness and goodness of his character; to the private and public virtue of which he was the model, to his harmely as the model. he was the model; to his laurels as a warrior and his wisdom as a sage; to his fatherhood of our counhis wisdom as a sage; to his fatherhood of our country! Let, then, every one feel, acknowledge and redeem the filial duty of contributing his mite to the great and glorious enterprise of hallowing the tomb of Washington, as a public trust, in the guardian custody of Virginia, his mother State, for the reverence of all America, and the homage of all the world, in all time to come.

The purpose of "The Southern Matron," and o

the patriotic daughters of America, of whom she is the presiding and inspiring divinity, is to raise the sum of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by sum of Two HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by voluntary subscription, previous to the 22d day of February next, for the purchase of Mount Vernon, from its present proprietor, and its dedication, on that hallowed birth-day, (the one hundred and twenthat hallowed birth-day, (the one hundred and twen-ty-sixth (126th) anniversary of Washington's birth,) as the perpetual shrine of greatness, patricism and worth. More than one-eighth of the required sum has been already raised, by the eloquence of the gifted Everett, a son of Massachusetts, worthy of the Old Bay State, in the day when Bunker Hill and the Palmetto Fort gave forth responsive thun-ders assign the ders against the common foe. Orators, lecturers editors, and pleaders of both sexes, are already ac tively at work, from rock-bound Maine to golden California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific border of our continental Republic, under the banner of "The Southern Matron," in the same noble cause; but it requires united as well as vigorous effort to schieve the consummation most devoutly to be wished. In the name, then, of "The Southern Matron," a daughter of the Palmetto State, with ances-tral Virginia blood running in her veins, the head of this holy mission of the women of America, who, from a sick pillow, and with trembling hand, has issued those heart-stirring missives and appeals which have penetrated and agitated all America—in that name, under which she inaugurated and has ren-lered feasible the hallowed enterprise—in that name, under which alone her modesty consents to communicate with the public, and by which she will go down to and be blessed by posterity and all future time—and for her sake, as well as for the sake of the sacred cause with which she has identified herself in immortal union-we propose, and carnestly appeal to all and each of you—and especially to the Mayors of cities, towns and villages to take all necessary and proper steps to bring the subject prominently, by means of public meetings or otherwise, before the public, in your respective pre-cincts, organizations, or circles of influence, on the coming Fourth of July, (or as soon thereafter as racticable,) that it may be consecrated, and ren dered memorable forever, by the taking up of Mount Vernon Subscriptions, from every portion of the Republic, to insure the Mount Vernon purchase, and to hallow, additionally, if possible, the Birth-day of our National Independence, by rendering it tributary to the proposed homage to him whose wisdom and valor, under Providence, secur-

whose wisdom and valor, under Providence, secured that birth-dey to our country.

To our fresher editors, too, in the whole Republic, we extend the incitation to enlist as knights in
the Order of flount Vernon, and to de gallant and
efficient service, under the patriotic flag of "The
Southern Matrice," both sounding to the onset and
laying at her feet the fruits of victory.

[Charleston Courier, June, 1857.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST OF THE SPARTAN MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.

Ladies of the District and Village of Spartanburg, of the two sections are too great for the North to prospect of success, for the purchase and consecrawithhold a blow when it can be given with effect. tion of the home and grave of WABHINGTON. Appeals for aid have gone abroad throughout his country from that noble patriot-the "Southern that fraternal feeling which animated the fathers of MATRON"-and already the most enthusiastic and the liberal responses have reached her, showing that Washington requiring us to keep a squadron on reliance may be placed upon the accomplishment of her hallowed purpose, and probably at a date not more remote than the 126th anniversary of the birth of that great and good man.

To you, the descendants of those who co-operated with him in our Revolutionary struggle-the appeal now comes! To you, the inheriters of that gloriway house not less objectionable in the eyes of her ous birthright which his genius defended, his valor won, and his sublime patriotism perpetuated-the appeal now comes! To you, whose soil is rendered classic by halo girded battle-fields-the appeal now comes. What part will you enact in this sacred mission? The living are not alone the agents through whom this appeal comes. The rippling waters of Cedar Spring breathe a voice responsive to theirs? The ensanguined floods of Pacolet add force and impulse to the admonition! Cowpens speaks from the graves of her patriot dead-while King's Mountain, from her lofty eyry, walls forth

incentive to the holy movement. Let no signature in Spartanburg be wanting to this noble purpose, whose only object is to secure and hallow, through coming time, the Home and Grave of the Father of his Country. And in after ages, our children's children will gaze upon the onsecrated memorial as we now do upon the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, exultant in our ancestry, and proud to emulate their

A subscription of one dollar secures membership. but more generous gifts will evidence higher appreciation of lofty and sublime virtue, and be doub ly welcome. All donations from fifty dollars and upwards will be acknowledged in monthly reports from the parent association.

Kansas-Gov. Walker.

We find in the Charleston Courier several paragraphs from a speech made by Gov. Walker at Topeka, Kansas, in endeavoring to dissuade them from urging forward their treasonable Legislative movement. We know not from what source the extracts come, but if he is correctly reported, he is a deeper-dyed traitor to the constitution than those he attempted to curb and restrain. He says:

"For myself, I wish to overlook the past, and ok forward to a better and brighter future. territorial legislature has, in respect to the authority over this question, been recognised by the acts of Congress of 1856 and 1857. That legislature has led a convention to assemble in September next. That constitution they will or they will not submit to the vote of the majority of the then actual set-tlers of Kansas. If they do not thus submit it, I will join you, fellow-citizens, in lawful opposition to their course. [Cries of "Good," and cheers] And I cannot doubt, gentlemen, that one much higher than I, the Chief Magistrate of the Union, will join you in opposition.

The following despatch from Washington (as President Buchanan is beginning to get alarmed at Walker's sentiments and doings:

WASHINGTON, June 26 -The Administration Administration does not entirely endorse Walker's course in Kansas, and think he is exceeding his

SENATOR DOUGLASS' SPEECH.

Senator Douglass, of Illinois, at the invitation of the grand jury of the United States court for that State, nade a speech at Springfield, on the 12th ultime of which we have a report in the Washington Union of the 24th. The topics to which he was requested to confine his attention were: Kansas. Utah, and the Dred Scott decision.

As contradictory reports of what was said by him on the subject of Kansas have appeared, we think it nothing more than fair to extract his own words, which must be regarded a correct report of his speech on that occasion. Several ultra papers at he South-and some in our own State-are al ready assuming that he has abandoned his former position and leaning to abolitionism. We have failed to find any evidence in his words to sustain the charges. It is true that he has nothing to say about submitting or not submitting the constitution of Kansas to a vote of the people, as pre-determined by Gov. Walker. Probably he thought this question belonged solely to the Convention itself. If that body deems such course necessary, they can make the requisite provision for getting popular approval. But clearly, we think, the federal executive of Kansas has no authority to put the constitution o a vote of the people unless requested so to do by the power that alone could frame it. He possesses rightly, no such prerogative, and its exercise would e gross and unwarrantable usurpation, for which impeachment and degradation would be the only fitting punishment.

Speaking of Kansas, Senator Douglass said: Of the Kansas question but little may be said at he present time. You are familiar with the histoy of the question and my connexion with it. Sub-equent reflection has strengthened and confirmed ny convictions in the soundness of the principles in which I acted, and the correctness of the course I have felt it my duty to pursue upon that subject. Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a consti-tution preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and prosperity now prevail throughout her borders. The law under which her delegates are about to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its ob-jects and provisions. There is every reason to hope and believe that the law will be fairly interpreted and impartially executed, so as to insure to every bona fide inhabitant the free and quiet exercise of the elective franchise. If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the free State democrats in a minority and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in op position to the wishes of a majority of the peop position to the wishes of a majority of the people living under it, let the responsibility rest on those who, for partison purposes, will sacrifice the princi-ples they profess to cherish and promote. Upon them and upon the political party for whose benefit and under the direction of whose leaders they act, et the blame be visited for fastening upon the people of a new State institutions repugnant to their feelings and in violation of their wishes. The or ganic act secures to the people of Kansas the sol ed exclusive right of forming and regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject to no other limitation than that which the constitution of the United States imposes. The democratic party is determined to see the great fundamental principle of the organic act carried out in good faith. present election law in Kansas is acknowledged fair and just, the rights of the voters are clearly defined; and the exercise of those rights will be efficiently and scrapplously protected. Hence, if the najority of the people of Kansas desire to b free State, (and we are told by the republican party that nine tenths of the people of that Territory are free State men,) there is no obstacle in the way bringing Kansas into the Union as a free State by the votes and voice of her own people, and in cor formity with the great principles of the Kausas Nebraska act, provided all the free State men wil go to the polls, and vote their principles in accor-dance with their professions. If such is not the result. let the consequences he visited upon the heads of these whose policy is to produce strife, anarchy, and bloodshed in Kansas, that their party may profit by slavery agisation in the northern States of this Union. That the democrats in Kansas will perform their duty fearlessly and nobly according to the principles they cherish, I have no doub; and that the result of the struggle will be such as will gladden the heart and strengthen the hopes of ever

friend of the Union, I have entire confidence. The Kansas question being settled peacefully and satisfactorily, in accordance with the wishes of her own people, slavery agitation should be banished from the halls of Congress and cease to be an exciting element in our self government, which recognise the right of the people of each State and Territory to form and regulate their own domestic institutions and sectional strile will be forced to give place to the revolution, and made every entizen of every State of this glorious confederacy a member of a common brotherhood."

On the Dred Scott case, in summing up the principles enunciated by the Declaration of Independence, he says:

"To show how shallow is the pretence that the Declaration of Independence had reference to or included the negro race when it declared all men created equal, it is only necessary to refer to a few istorical facts, recorded in our school books, and

familiar to our children On the 4th of July, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated to the world, Af-rican slavery existed in each one of the thirteen colonies. Every signer of the Declaration of In-dependence was selected by and represented a staveholding constituency. Every battle of the re-volution, from Lexington and Bunker Hill to King's Mountain and Yorktown, was fought in a

Slaveholding S atc.

The treaty of peace acknowledging and confirming the indepedence of the United States was made and signed on behalf of Great Britain of the one part and of the thirteen slaveholding States on

the other.
The constitution of the United States, under which we now live so happily and have grown so great and powerful, and which we all profess to cherish and venerate, was formed, adopted, and put branch would feel justified in severing the existing n operation by the people of twelve slaveholding States and one free State, slavery having disappear ed from Massachusetts about that time unde operation of the great fundamental principal of selfgovernment, which recognises the right of each tate and colony to regulate its own domestic and local affairs.

In view of these incontrovertible facts, can any sane man believe that the signers of the Declaraion of Independence, and the heroes who fought the battles of the revolution, and the sages who laid the foundation of our complex system of federal and State governments, intended to place the negro race on an equal footing with the white race? If such had been their purpose, would they not have abolished slavery and converted every negro into a citizen on the day on which they put forth the Declaration of Independence? Did they do it? Did any of the thirteen States abolish slavery- a few days. much less place the negro on an equality with the white man during the whole revolutionary struggle? listory records the emphatic answer, no of the original States abolished slavery during the revolution, nor has any one of them at any time since extended to the African race all the rights and privileges of citizenship on terms of entire equality with the white man."

John D. Cannon, living near Templeman's Mill, on Peters' Creek, has shown us a Spanish Dollar, bearing date 1769, coined during the reign of Charles III, which he ploughed up this summer in one of his fields. This is the second found in nearly the same location. The impression is, as a trail from Cedar Spring towards Cowpens, across Peters' Creek, still exists, that they were lost by some of our Revolutionary troops in the rapidity of their movements.

The Charleston Standard has been shown an im pression of a seal for Wofford College, engraved by well as late outgivings of the Union) shows that Mr. J. Borneman, of Charleston. It represents the College building, with the date of its foundation, and the motte-" Intaminates fulget honoribus." The impression is admirably clear and free from disfiguring flaws.

The degree of LL. D. has been conferred by Princeton College upon C. F. McCay, late Presi-Wm. L. Rush has been elected Captain of Beat dent of the South Carolina College. Wm. Bell lars. NEWS SCRAPS.

The Democratic Convention of Georgia, after neteen unsuccessful ballottings, finally abandones the regular candidates, and chose Hon. Joseph 1 Brown as their candidate for Governor. The convention took strong ground against the inaugura address of Gov. Walker, to the people of Kansas Hon. Wm. McWillie, formerly of Kershaw Dis trict, South Carolina, and late member of Congres

rom Mississippi, has been nominated as the Dem ratie Governor of that State. Col. Cummings has accepted the office of Gov-

ernor of Utah. Col. Jack Hays has been appointed Surveyo

Abram Rencher, of North Carolina, has be ppointed Governor of New Mexico. Lieut. W. H. Wilcox has resigned his cor

General of Utah.

ion in the Navy. Licut. Craven has been detailed, with the steam er Arctic, to make a survey of the Isthmus of Da

Hon. W. B. Reed, Commissioner to China, sailed n the steam-frigate Minnesota, on the 25th ultimo The annual examination commenced at the Na al Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, on the 3d ult. and was continued for several days. The gradualing class (No. 1.) opened in 1853 with forty-two members, but dwindled down, by resignations and dismissals, to fifteen!

The baccalaureate sermon before Davidson College (says the Yorkville Enquirer) will be preached on the 12th instant, by Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, o Charleston.

The same paper states that an accession of 44 nembers has been the result of a revival at Rock Hill Methodist Church, York District.

Judge O'Neall, President of the State Temper nce Society, has called a convention at Chester, on the 21st instant. The Orangeburg Southron is discontinued to

he present. The proprietors expect shortly to issue a larger sheet Why is a lady sweetest when she is just out o

ed in the morning? Because she's then a rose. C. P. Poole (says the Euterprise) has been cho en Colonel of the Upper Regiment, S. C. M.

The New Orleans Bee gives the result of a sin gular duel. At the first fire both pistols went off simultaneously. One of the combatants was seen to stagger—the other stooping over, as if in the act of picking something from the ground. On the but demand always increases both quantity and first the ball took effect on a hunting watch worn in the vest pocket; the other had his large whiskers shaved smooth off on a line with the chin. They made friends on the instant.

The corner-stone of the new Lutheran College. Newberry, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, on the 15th instant. Rev. John Bachman. D. D., of Charleston, will be present.

The Supreme Court, now in session at Raleigh has just licensed thirty two more lawyers! The Democratic majority in the Legislature

Virginia is only one hundred and thirty. The Sierra (Cali.) Citizen says "the rumored death of Dr. Kane proves too true. The adventurous navigator has embarked upon his last voyage. He has found Sir John Franklin!"

There were 27,000 failures in the United State ast year. The debts are estimated to have been more than \$50,000,000, and the loss to creditors more than \$40,000,000.

The Pope has made a loan of 20,000,000 france rom the Rothschilds to call in Roman copper coin. The wine crop of Europe promises to be a large one, though the increased consumption keeps up

GREAT HAIL STORM .- The Washington Union gives a horrible account of a hail storm which visied that city on the 21st ult. The public and pri vate houses suffered damage in broken glass to the estimated number of 60,600 panes. Had stones were seen weighing from half a pound to a pound. House roofs, trees, crops, conservatories, &c., were much damaged. The property loss alone is estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000! The same storm reached ted at \$20,000 to \$30,000! The same storm reached ted at \$20,000 to \$30,000! The same storm reached the capital and the right sort of men to make the of these enterprises. as there was no bail, and reached New York at 12 midnight, where considerable damage was in-

GREAT BRITAIN. - Hot and Cold. - The follow ing are among late items of news from England Principle and interest are in conflict-government will lean to the latter-

flicted upon property, &c.

"A deputation has visited Lord Palmerston in reference to the increase of the African slave trade, and the means to be used for its suppression. "An influential meeting of cotton merchants has been held at Liverpool, and resolutions passed to the effect that it is the duty of Great Britain to foster the raising of cotton in the colonies. A com-mittee was appointed to co-operate with the Manchester cotton supply association,"

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. A meeting of the South Carolina Branch of this

society was holden last evening, at the Depository on Chaimers street. The meeting was opened with prayer by the President.

The object of the meeting was announced to be the hearing of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the relations of the South Carolina

Branch with the Parent Society.

The Committee reported through Gen. W. E. Martin. The report rehearsed the history of the American Tract Society, dwelling particularly upon the abolitionizing tendency of the Parent Society during the last few years, which culminated in the last anniversary; and, though the South Carolina connection, on account of late encroachments, which they believe were opposed to the constitution of the Parent Society, yet the Committee advised an intermediate, moderate course, and reported a series of resolutions, declaring that they will not se cede until an opportunity for remedial action ha been afforded the Parent Society; that a correspond-ence be maintained with kindred Southern branches, with a view to unity of action; that they inspect and pass upon all books sent into the State by Parent Society, choose their own officers, and in every respect make ready for an unconditional sepa-

tile position. high-toned. It will commend itself to all Southern christians. It will be furnished to the city press in

herself from her present unconstitutional and hos

ration, in case the Parent Society does not rel

The resolutions excited a very earnest and prolonged discussion; but with some very slight amend-ments were accepted and adopted with but few dissenting voices.

The Committee who drafted the report and reso

lutions consisted of the following gentlemen: George A. Trenbolm, Esq., Rev. Dr. Bachman, Rev. Dr. Smyth, Daniel Ravenel, Esq., Rev. J. H. Elliott, Rev. E. T. Winkler, Gen. W. E. Martin. The meeting was attended by a full representation of our most esteemed citizens, interested in the objects of this Society — Charleston Mercury. A PACIFIC RAILROAD SCHEME.—The Omaha

Nebraskian, of June 18th, states that the previous week Col. Orr, of South Carolina, Gen. Robinson, of Pennsylvania, Hon. John Covode, and Hon. Mr Bradshaw, members of Congress of Pennsylvania, Judge Barber, of Wisconsin, Col. Curtis, of Iowa, member of Congress elect, Mr. Hosmer, of Ohio, Mr. Pierce, of Indiana, and many other prominent personages, visited Omaha, examined the town and ts vicinity, and the mouth of Platte river, and industriously conferred with the various interests and corporations having in view the construction of the Great Pacific Railroad, by way of the Platte Valley and South Poss to the Pacific Ocean. The company was organized at a meeting held in Omaha on the 6th inst., by the election of Gen. Robinson, of Pennsylvania, President; Judge Barber, of Wisconsin, Secretary; and Mr. Hosmer, of Ohio, Treasn-rer; and assumed the name of the "Piatte Valley, South Pass, and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company," with a capital of sixty millions of dol Wm. Dunorant, of Chester, had a cotton bloom that he will continue sending us the names of conformal content on the 14th ultime.

Wm. L. Rush has been elected Captain of Beat of the South Carolina College. Wm. Bell are and Robt. M. Fuller of this State, were among the giment.

Wm. L. Rush has been elected Captain of Beat of the South Carolina College. Wm. Bell are and Robt. M. Fuller of this State, were among the giment. A charter was obtained under the territorial

DUTY OF THE SOUTH TOWARD ITSELF.

STARTANSUA C. H., June 18, 1857.

Massas. Editors: The Book of inspired Wisdom declares that there is "a time for every purpose utider the Heaven." Less ancient siges have declared—"Times change, and we change with them." The latter adage is now impressively verified in this part of the State. An imperious necessity lay upon the first settlers to clear off the forests and subdue the unbroken soil. Lands were abundant and cheap. Parents could settle their sons around them. Agriculture was the chosen employment. Emigration was seldom known—certainly but little felt. But times have changed. The older lands are worn to the ribs. The forests must be kept for timber. Good lands cannot be must be kept for timber. Good lands cannot be had, except at exorbitant rates. Hence the continand drain of population and wealth from the State.

And so it must go on—the longer the worse, unless a new order of things can be introduced—unless the other resources of our State be developed—other lines of enterprise be opened, and capital and energy obtain employment and reward in diversified and more lightly pressified.

and energy obtain employment and reward in di-versified and more lucrative pursuits.

These facts lead me to treatbriefly of the charac-teristics and resources of this part of the State, and indicate what I conceive to be the true policy of her citizens.
It was remarked, by a distinguished citizen o

tles District, some years ago, that it embraces morn abundant water power than the whole State of Rhode Island. To this I would add, that in pro portion to its extent, it is the most desirable water power in the United States. Ge into the higher latitudes—there you find the streams congealed for several months each winter. Go westward, there they not only freeze up in winter, but they dry up in summer. Here we have mountain streams which never fail from the effects of frost or drought. We have also one of the finest working climates in the world—vastly milder than that of the Northern world—vastly milder than that of the Northern States in the winter—bracing and healthful also in the summer! The country around abounds also in all the substantials, and with a little coaxing, would produce most of the luxuries of life. Living can, therefore, be both comfortable and cheap. We are also on the south side of the mountains—are adjacent to the great staple region, and with easy access to the seaboard. Compared with Tennessee, Kentucky, Western Virginia, and large portions of North Carolina, it will at a glance be seen that this region possesses remarkable advantages. And yet this vast source of wealth remains to this day almost is vast source of wealth remains to this day almost wholly unimproved—streams that would drive a hundred million dollars' worth of machinery running to waste; and so have they done since the days of Adam. Surely it is time that pity were ta-ken at once upon them, and upon our unemployed

and migrating population.

It is obvious, also, that manufactures might be engaged in, to any desirable extent, not only without detriment to any of the agricultural interests of our country, but to the enhancement of their profits. Our chief staple would be more in demand reach its acme and enjoy its millennial glory. Be-sides, every main branch of industry has its off-shoots and ramifications. Thus would a vast many persons obtain good employment and adequate means of support, who are now doing little or nothing for either themselves or their country. Schools also, and churches would spring up, intelligence be diffused, and good morals and religion promoted.

I lay it down, also, as unquestionably true, that if the manufacturing of cutton can be made profit-able in any part of either our own country or of Europe, much more must it be so here. The bes machinery and the highest skill can be employed here as well as anywhere else. Living is cheap and labor abundant, with the best climate and water power on the American continent. The material is also at hand in inexhaustible quantities. The manufacturer here can then sell his goods at the same price at which the English or the Northern article is sold, and pocket, in addition to the other manufacturers' profits, the cost of two long transportations and some half dozen commissions. Why gentlemen, our merchants here tell us that the ex gentemen, our merchants here ten us that the ex-penses between your railroad depot and the vessels' edge amount to as much per bale of goods as the freight between your city and New York. So far then as the heavy goods for home consumption are concerned, the Southern manufacturer has vasily the advantage. And so must be have in all time to come. I maintain then that the true policy of our citizens is to organize companies from among the citizens of this and the adjoining States, buy up those fine sites and that exhaustless water power procure skilful machinists irom other parts of th world, and thus secure at once to our Bute the avails of these immense advantages. We want bu the capital and the right sort of men to take hold up shortly in this region. Of others I shall treat in a future article. MONTANUS Charleston Courier.

THE COLLEGE.

It seems that the action of the Board of Trustees has produced a good deal of excitement. The edi-tor of the South Carolinian has resigned his seat at the board in order to take a part in the discussion against the action of the Trustees. This is all very well. We hope public attention will be directed to the college, and that a thorough reformation in the college will take place, or the institution be abandoned and given up as a failure. If the college has to be governed by the students, the somer it is abandoned by the Legislature the better. If the faculty will not enforce the college laws and control the students, ought they not to be removed? Was there ever so high-handed a movement, on the part of students, before known in any college. They determine that the President of the institution i unworthy of appearing before them, and they de-termine not to leave the college but to remove the President, and refuse to attend his recitations! Th Faculty decline to punish them for this high-handed rebellion, and call on the Governor to convent the Board of Trustees! Was ever such a course of

conduct heard of before in a literary institution?

What gave rise to all this rebellion and disturb ancel A student listening to a sermon preached on the Subbath, in the chapel, applauds the sermon as if he was in a theatre! He and two others ar taken up, and they refuse to say whether they are guilty or not! They are suspended, and the whole class espouse their cause! They resolve that the trio are not suspended on sufficient testimony, and resolve that unless they are taken back the whole class will leave the College! They make application through a committee, and their application is considered by the Faculty! One of the committee tells the President that the class do not approve the act of applauding the chaplain, and that the young man who did make the applause is sorry for it! The President requests them to make this statement in their application, and they refuse to do it! At the Faculty meeting, the President tells what was stated to him. In consequence of this information the suspended students are restored to college. The grounds on which they are taken back are The class are outraged that their fellow-students should have been restored on any such grounds. They required them to be restored on the ground hat the proof against them was insufficient to con viet them! They deny that they ever asked their restoration on any such grounds. They call on the President, and he tells them that he gave the information he did to the Fuculty, not as comng from the committee, but privately communicated to him by one of its members. The students go back to the Faculty and are told that the President said he would take the responsibility of making the information official in order to induce them to restore the young men. Thereupon the class charge the President with falsehood and refuse to attend his recitation! Was ever such conduct known or tolerated before in a college! The whole Faculty knew previously the manner

which the President obtained the information and they acted on it. Having done so, they were just as much bound to defend their action as the President was. In the language of Mr. Petigru, the solidarity of the act was that of each memb of the Faculty, and having acted on the information of the President, it was their act—the act of each one, and each one was bound to defead it to the

class and to the world. It is now said by the students and by the editor of the South Carolinian, that the question of veracity was between the students and the President! There was no question of veracity anywhere between any persons. The Faculty did not allege that the Presi-dent did not tell them precisely how he derived the information. They do not pretend to say that he averred it came to him in any other way than through a member of the committee. This member of the committee does not deny that he told the President the class did not uphold the act, and the young man was sorry for it. Where, then, is the uestion of veracity?

disposed to get into a difficulty, and break up the

college on such grounds as these, it is his they were all dismissed. They have me regard for their engry, excited feelings and than they have for the best interests of the

MARRIED. On the 18th ult., by Rev. I. D. Durman, WIL-LIAM GOING and MARTHA COLLINS, all of

OBITUARY. Departed this life, on Friday morning, 26th in-etant, in Yorkville, S. C., Mrs. MARGARET C. LESTER, wife of REV. A. H. LESTER, of the South Carolina Conference, aged 22 years 11 months and 4 days. She was confined to her bed almost six months, and endured a vast amount of suffering. She died in peace.

Columbia Market, June 27, 1857. Cotton, under the effect of the steamer's advices, advanced ith on all qualities. The advance, however, was upon a market with too few sales to be quoted. Inferior rules at 104—fair 13 a 134. Bacon 16. Corn \$1.20 a \$1.25—decline of 5 ats. Flour—common to good \$7 a \$74—extra family

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

What they think of them! Ninety-nine in hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaint, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

NEW YORE, August 3, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pilla, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, and the few that I have taken have already given memore relief than all the other medicines I have nore relief than all the other med taken put together. I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after examining me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills; that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILIPS,

No. 2 Columbia plac Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR.
M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of PITTS-BURGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, also his genuine Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

[8] July 2 19

Announcement. THE FRIENDS OF MAJ. JOHN EARLE BOMAR respectfully announce him as a Condidate or Ordinary, for Spartanburg District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of R. Bow-den, Esq. June 11 16 te.

THE FRIENDS OF J. RUFUS POOLE respectfully announce him as a Candidate for Ordinary, for Spartanburg District, to fill the vacancy eccasioned by the resignation of R. Bowden, Esq. 16

SPARTANBURG FEMALE COLLEGE. COMMENCEMENT.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of this Institution will begin on THURSDAY, 2d JULY, and will be continued to TUESDAY, the 7th. Commencement Sermon, by Rev. E. H. MY-

ERS, on Sunday, 5th. A dress before the DeStnel (Literary) Society on TUESDAY NIGHT, by Ex-Governor MEANS,

The Public are respectfully invited to attend. June 4 15

WOFFORD COLLEGE. COMMENCEMENT. The EXAMINATION of the classes will begin m Monday, June 29.

Bishop G. F. Pierce, of Georgia, will deliver the Commencement Sermon, on Sunday, July 5. The Literary Exercises of Commenc take place on WEDNESDAY, JULY 8.

The following students will deliver Addresses and receive Diplomas on that day: Messrs. R. E. Bowic, J. N. Carlisle, George Cofield, S. M. Dawkins, W. M. Martin, C. Pettie.

WM. M. MARTIN will deliver the Valedictory Address before the Calboun Literary Society on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th July, at 8 o'clock, n the Chapel.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend. June 18 17

FOUND.

ON the 26th June, near the Post Office, a small sum of MONEY, in bills, which the owner can have by describing the notes and paying for this

Apply at the Spartan Office, to A.T. Cavis. PIANO TUNING AND

REPAIRING. JOSEPH FREY, from Charleston, in connec-tion now with MR. WM. RAMSAY, of Columbia, informs the ladies and gentlemen of lumbia, informs the bales and gentiemen of Spat-tanburg, that he makes this professional tour for Mr. Ramsay, and is prepared to TUNE and RE-PAIR PIANOS, Organs, and Melodeons. Reference—Mr. St.P. Saunier. Orders left at the Palmetto House will meet with

prompt attention. July 2 19 tf LIMESTONE SPRINGS

Female High School. REV. THOS. CURTIS, D. D., PRINCIPALE THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION and COM-

MENCEMENT of this Institution will take place on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 14th and 15th JULY.

Addresses to be delivered by Rev. Dr. BACH-MAN, of Charleston, and Rev. Dr. REYNOLDS, The School having no Vacation in the Summer

and being fuller than usual, it is desirable that all new pupils join the classes at the commencement.

July 2 19 2t Look out for the Comet! Ambrotypes taken at the astonishing low

Price of \$1-Servants 75 cents. MOUZON & CO., of Charleston, S. C., would respectfully say, that they will remain in Spartanburg but a short time, for the purpose of taking AMBROTYPES, MELAINOTYPES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS. Those in want of a superior picture would be all the statements. superior picture would do well to call early. Hour

for operating from 8 to 5.

N. B. Photographs of BISHOP CAPERS, acknowledged to be the best likeness ever seen of him, for FIFTY CENTS.

American Flag. Pictures taken as well in cloudy as in fair weather July 2 19 tf MOUZON & CO.

GALLERY SIGN OF THE

HEADQUARTERS.

ORDER NO.—

ORDER NO.—

ORDER NO.—

UNIONVILLE, S. C.

A N ELECTION is hereby ordered for MAJOR, to command the 2d Battalion of 36th
Regiment, of S. C. M., on SATURDAY, the
first day of AUGUST next, to fill the vacancy oc-McDOWELL. By order of STATES R. GIST, Brig. General.
W. H. TRIMMIER, Brig. Major.
July 2

PHOTOGRAPHY

THOSE wishing Photographs or Ambro-types will please CALL SOON, as I expect ung man was sorry for it. Where, then, is the testion of veracity?

When students and Faculty and President are probably all summer.

In A. GREEN.